New York Jan. 10.-From a subscribing member of the J. Pierpont Morgan bond syndicate, the following

facts have been obtained. The syndicate expects to secure the entire \$100,000,000 four per cent. bonds

which are to be sold by the treasury on February 5. Mr. Morgan will bid for the entire is-

sue and expects to be awarded the entire \$100,000,000. He will take all or none. The reason for Mr. Morgan's confidence of entire success is that he will make an offer so advantageous that no other proposition can stand in his way. This offer is to purchase the entire \$100,000,000, paying principal and premium in gold, and, in addition, furnish an amount in gold equal to one-third of the issue, or \$33,333,333.33, in exchange for greenbacks. The government gold reserve will thus not only be brought up to the recognized limit, but will have a large

surplus for its protection. The price which the syndicate will offer is not exactly known by any one beside Mr. Morgan. It will be considerably more than \$1041/2 paid last February. This low premium was paid because of the provision in the contract compelling the syndicate to protect the treasury reserve. No such contract will be made this time. Therefore, a higher price will be paid. The figure is believed to be \$108.

The syndicate is now accumulating gold from every available scource. Members of the syndicate will, be at liberty to make individual bids besides the syndicate bid.

This is the state of affairs to-day. The position will probably hold until February 5, without any change of important details. The president and secretary of the treasury have no agreement private or public, with the syndicate. They know, however, what are Mr. Morgan's intentions and knew it when the public call was issued.

WILL STAND BY THE TREASURY.

National and Private Bankers Offer to Furnish Gold to Maintain the Reserve. special says:

national banks and from private bank- there is no denial. Since the ers in every section of the country as- fact became known that Emporer surances that they will come to the re- William had, before the Jamieson lief of the treasury with gold if it is raid, decided to intervene in the needed before February 5, the date of Transvaal, the feeling against Gerthe bond issue.

before the opening of bids February 5. | the Transvaal.

Aside from the gold bonds, the treasgal tender notes now held is \$79,445,- war. 457, against \$36,879,949 held last year. Deducting the gold fund, the available \$73,000,000 on the corresponding day of

The current business of the governtures show a saving of \$5,000,000 in fawor of the current year. Thus the net | destroyers. gain in favor of the current year is

Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$178,836,160; gold re is believed that they simply mean that serve, \$58,354,101.

A WEAK POINT.

At Will Take Millions of Money and a Year's Time to Perfect any Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- At a meeting yesterday of the senate committee on coast defenses, of which Senator Squires is chairman, it was shown by statements made before the committee by officers of the bureau of engineers that there is immediate need by the department of \$2,500,000 to be expended for torpedoes and torpedo mines and for land defenses. The discussion of the torpedo system by the committee demonstrated that the torpedoes are of little value unless they are defended by guns, as they can easily be removed by an enemy unless protected by artillery.

In case of a sudden emergency it would take at least a year, if the appropriation were made, to procure the material, manufacture the torpedoes and put them in place at the principal ports of the United States.

The chief of engineers advo cated the expenditure of \$12,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. This sum, it is said, would not provide the money necessary to be expended by the ordnance bureau for guns and gun carriages, but would cover the cost for emplacements for guns and of

to the bill introduced in the senate by was willing to leave to the judgment aries of state officials and the increase Senator Squire, providing for the de- of the people his own action and that fense of the principal seaports of the of his colleagues, who had attacked country.

DENNY'S CHANCES.

The Latest Sensation in the Kentucky

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 10.—The latest sensation in the Kentucky senatorial race was sprung here this morning by A. T. Herd, one of Judge George Denmy's attorneys, who states that the popmlist representative, Boor, who holds the balance of power in the senatorial contest, will support Judge Denny for and then "crawfish," as when Russia United States senator. He refuses to go into the caucus, as does Edrington, the other populist. Herd thinks Denmy's chances are now bright.

A FEUD FIGHT.

En Which One Man Was Killed and Two Fatally Wounded.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.-A fight occurred on Pound River, Wise county, Va., yesterday, in which Bill Wells and Gus Osborne were killed, and Jim Cox and a deputy sheriff were fatally wounded. H. Williams, who was not injured, killed both men and escaped.

An old leud was the cause of the fight, which took place at the spot where five members of the Mullins "Doc" Taylor and the Fleming boys. | man-English war would come."

LIGHT IS BREAKING.

The Tension in the Relations Between I'm gland and Germany Thought to be Grad. ually Relaxing - Meantime Preparation for the Worst are Being Rapidly Pushed Forward-Preparing to Strike a Switt Blow Against Any Enemy.

London, Jan. 9.-Dispatches from Cape Colony continue to dribble in, but the freshest of them received to-day was two days old, showing that the telegraph and cable companies are either clearing up the accumulation of old business or that the government still refuses to allow the transmission

of news dispatches. Much interest is manifested here in the receipt of intelligence that will show the attitude of Hon. Cecil Rhodes, lately prime minister of Cape Colony, who is strongly suspected of having much to do with the dispatch of Dr. Jamieson's force to the Transvaal. But until the normal condition of the telegraphic service is resumed nothing on this point can be stated definitely, and nothing but speculation can be indulged in.

On the contrary, it is openly charged that not only was Mr. Rhodes fully cognizant of the movements of Dr. Jamieson, but that the British government was also aware of what was going on. Had the raid been successful, Great Britain, according to the popular belief in Europe, would have stepped in and occupied the country, ostensibly to protect her subjects, but really to establish an occupation similar to that in Egypt, which is tantamount to the annexation of the country. As the raid resulted in a most miserable flasco, the British government is accused of attempting to forestall condemnation by emphatically denying any prior knowledge of the matter, and of taking measures to prevent the departure of the expedition after it knew it had departed and had resulted in a failure.

Of course these statements are denied here, and the government newspapers insist that Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has acted throughout with clean hands. At any rate it can be said, so far as the Transvaal is concerned that the government has done every thing in its power to prevent the raid from affecting any more than possible the relations between Great Britain and the South Af-CHICAGO, Jan. 10 .- A Washington rican republic. But that the troubles have affected British foreign relations, "Secretary Carlisle has received from | more particularly those with Germany. many has greatly increased in bitter-'The secretary said to-day that ness. The naval preparations now bethere was no probability of his being | ing made meet with the fullest popurequired to avail himself of these of- lar approval, and the more fiery of fers, but he will not hesitate to do so | those who are in favor of war declare if the gold reserve dwindles to the that the time has come for Great danger point. Secretary Carlisle re- Britain to assert herself in her might lies upon these offers to avert the ne- and teach Germany that she will brook cessity of another private bond sale no interference with her suzerainty in

Those of calmer blood hold that ury is in very fair condition, and de- court interference against any hostilcidedly stronger than it was 12 months ity towards Germany will be suffiago, it is said. The available cash bal- ciently powerful to prevent an outance is now \$178,000,000, including the break. But court interference does gold fund, against \$159,000,000, held not and cannot control the popular one year ago. The net amount of le- demand, which is decidedly in favor of

A dispassionate view of the situation leads to the belief, however, that the balance is now \$120,000,000, against excitement will soon die away and matters resume their normal condi-

The naval preparations, however, ment also shows a vast improvement are proceeding apace. In addition to over that of last year. The receipts the flying squadron which has been orfor this year are \$8,000,000 in excess of dered to be put in readiness, instructhose for last year, while the expenditions were issued yesterday for the immediate commission of 20 torpedo boat

All these preparations, together with the mobilization of the land forces do not necessarily mean that there will be a war. In well-informed circles it the government is on the alert against any emergency that may arise, and should conditions demand it, will be ready to strike a swift blow against

CANADA'S CABINET CRISIS. Sir Mackenzie Bowell Will Attempt to Re

organize the Government. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 10.-In the house of commons yesterday, Sir Adolphe E. Caron announced that Premier Bowel! had several interviews with the governor general Wednesday, which resulted in the premier offering his resignation to his excellency. The latter intimated that he was not ready to receive it, because he thought parliament should first have an opportunity of considering and passing an opinion upon the speech from the throne, which was now before it. Under these circumstances, Sir Mackenzie Bowell has, as the head of the administration, considered it his duty, as far as in him lay, to reorganize the government, and, therefore, he (Caron) moved that the house adjourn until next Tuesday. An exactly similar statement was read

in the senate by the premier. Mr. Laurier, the liberal leader, objected to any adjournment of more than from day to day, as the constitution provided.

Beside reading in the senate the same statement which was read before The hearing is conducted in regard | the commons Premier Bowell said he

GERMANS IN AMERICA

Speculate on the Prospect of War Between Their Country and England.

DETROIT. Mich., Jan. 10.-The Abend Post and Volksblatt, the German daily papers of this city, comment editorially on the threatened trouble between England and Germany. The Abend Post takes the view that the English wont fight-that they will bluff awhile occupied the Pamir, and when France annexed half of Siam. The Post considers the German torpedo fleet a match for the British navy.

The Volksblatt says: himself most popular by his unexpected move. Germany needs colonies more than any other nation on earth does, and she must have them. The English have hampered them every where and the Germans long for re-

Continuing, the Volksblatt expresses the belief that a war between Germany mounted, thus enabling them to cope and England would be America's op- with the rebels, nearly all of whom portunity, and says: "As long as Can- are mounted. ada remains British we never feel at | On December 28 fully 8,000 rebels family were murdered in May, 1892, by home in our country. If only the Ger | were in the central provinces of Cuba.

DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Zusiness Genera ily Retarded by a Feeling of Uncertainty Caused by the Financia Outlook—The Proposed Sale of Bonds Causes Hesitation Rather than Hopefulness-Speculation in Products Duil, and Prices Generally Lower.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- R. G. Dun & Co. say to-day: Liabilities in failures for the first two days of January amounted to \$918,. 795, of which \$240,407 were of manufacturing and \$678,388 of trading concerns. Failures for the week have been 431 in

the United States, against 420 last year, and 53 in Canada, against 54 last The new year begins with such uncertainty that business is somewhat retarded. The proposed sale of bonds offers ground for confidence in the future, but no one is able to determine what its earliest effects may be on the money market, and for the time it is a cause of hesitation rather than hope-

slackening appears in the foreign demand. Wheat is about one cent higher, and corn the same, without distinct reason in either case. Wheat receipts at western points were almost double last year's, being 2,505,702, against 1,305,704 last year; but Atlantic exports were a little larger than last year's, being, flour included, 2,337,936 bushels, against 2,

although the receipts for the week

have not been very large, but some

010.755 a year ago. Corn receipts are about a quarter larger than a year ago, while Atlantic exports are about four times as large. The movement of stocks has been

downward, notwithstanding fair reports of earnings, which show an increase of 8.8 per cent. in transactions over last year.

The industrial situation has not materially changed. There is much agitation in the iron business, with some advance in Bessemer pig iron because of the expectation that Connellsville coke and lake ore will both be dearer, and yet finished products of iron and steel are on the whole quoted a little lower, and the nail association is still in session to determine whether will abandon the effort to

maintain a fixed price. That branch of business is extremely slow, nothing is doing in rails, and while there is a rather better demand for sheets and plates, and several thousand orders are reported for structural works, angles are quoted a shade lower. Everything turns on the contracts for ore, which are still unsettled, but the great excess in production of pig iron over the present demand is no longer denied, and it is expected that quite a number of the furnaces will presently discontinue production.

In boots and shoes the average of prices is a shade lower. Leather is a lepartment has no authority to issue little lower, but hides are, on the whole, about five per cent. stronger at | poses not specified in the resumption Chicago, with scanty offerings. The demand for boots and shoes falls far behind expectations, and many of the shops have closed for a time.

Sales of wool are large, 6,699,300 pounds for the week, against 5,235,715 last year, although a large part of the purchase is of a speculative character. The opening of woolen goods shows a further tendency toward lower prices, in spite of the prevalent belief that higher prices would be realized before long if the revenue bill which passed the house should become a law.

The cotton mills are generally run ning, though not all with full force. and some are piling up goods without regard to the immediate demand, which is comparatively slack, as they apparently believe that the short supply of cotton this year will insure them profits in the end, as it has during the past half year. Nevertheless, goods have decidedly weakened in price, quite a number of changes having been recorded during the past

The volume of domestic trade indi cated by payments through the principal clearinghouses shows the unusual large increase of 14.6 per cent. over same week in 1893, shows a decrease of prices, but there is also without doubt a considerable decrease in the distribution of seasonable goods to the final sustomer.

GOV. BRADLEY'S MESSAGE.

A Number of Recommendations Showing

Great Need of Reforms. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11. - Gov. Bradley's message was received at 11:30 yesterday morning and read in the house. It recommends a new state capitol building and a new governor's mansion. It condemns mob law and asks for the passage of laws imposing rigid penalties. It also recommends new judicial and legislative appointment laws and the abolishment of the bureau of agriculture, register of lands and commonwealth's attorney. It asks for the passage of laws imposing severe penalties for violation of election rules and that foreign corporations be compelled to organize under the laws of this state before being allowed to do business here. It estimates an increased deficit in the state treasury next June and indicates that it will be impossible to reduce the rate of state taxation. It proposes a cut in the salof license fees of all kinds in order to replenish the state treasury.

JOHN M'BRIDE.

Will Never Again Seek or Accept Official Responsibility.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 11.-John Me-Bride has completed his formal farewell to the American Federation of Labor in an official capacity. He writes in generous terms and says: "I shall never again seek or accept official life or official responsibility in the labor movement; but whenever opportunity offers or occasion demands, my voice and pen will be used to aid and relieve suffering humanity and oppressed labor."

MOVEMENTS IN CUBA.

MATANZAS, Jan. 4, via Tampa, Jan.

11.—The steamship Julia has arrived here with the Havana infantry regiment of 800 men and 27 officers. They bring with them 120 horses and mules to expediate action in the fields. As soon as possible the infantry will be

A KNOW NOTHING CONGRESS. Distressing Incapacity of the Republican

House. The president urged congress not to

pose of meeting the emergency. Now we are told, after all this show of alacrity on the part of the house, that "senators feel there is no necessity fulness. Speculation in products has president's appeal. not been active. Cotton is unchanged,

Thus we have a complete and dis- party at the polis next fall. tressing demonstration of the incaagainst further raids by canceling the by this outrageous tax. redeemed legal tenders or at least hold-

vaults. Gent even of the power he now has to on the free list. sell bonds for gold drawn from sources outside of the treasury. In short, the house passed two bills to embarrass the treasury, not to afford security.

And the senate confessed its utter inringing in its ears.

What sort of a congress is this to deal with a state of affairs under which it may become necessary to raise large sums of money? Suppose war should suddenly break out between this country and Great Britain, how would we fare financially? New loans would nois State Register. have to be authorized, for the treasury bonds for war purposes or for any purnet. But no reasonable loan act could be had from this congress. Even if the house should develop sense enough to authorize a gold bond the senate

would have none of it. If war should break out now about the first thing this congress would do would be to authorize a great lot of against alleged seigniorage. Suspen- gold reserve protection." greenbacks and silver certificates sion of gold payments would quickly follow. The currency would depreciate as it did during the civil war, prices would go up to correspond and twice what it ought to be. And the debt would have to be paid in sound of the country would be ruined.

War would be a double calamity islation is necessary? with such a congress in the saddle. ing them people ought to be able to see the importance of a scund and solid the house a bond bill for the very purmonetary system. They ought to see pose that the first bill was said to be that the government never should exer- for. But neither the increased tariff notes except to meet some great exi- the relief of the treasury. The one is a gency, and even then should exercise sham measure, designed to restore a it so sparingly as not to cause depreci- portion of McKinleyism under false ation. They ought to see that such last year, but in comparison with the notes should be withdrawn completely provement on the present law authorat the earliest moment after the pass- izing the issue of bonds to protect the 13.1 per cent. Part of this difference ing of the exigency. But this congress must be attributed to the shrinkage in sees nothing of the kind. It is far less benefit that might result from a proper capable of enacting wise financial meas- law authorizing a bond issue is swept ures than were the war congresses of away in advance by the provisions of 1861 and 1865,-Chicago Chronicle.

A Reserve of Wind. that monetary scheme of the repub- ment of the bonds in "coin," instead of licans, its boshiness shows at every in gold. Another clause forbids the recorner. There is the "fatal mush of tirement of the greenbacks. The forconcession" everywhere. For one in- mer provision will prevent the sale stance of many, it proposes that all of the bonds for a high price. The greenbacks redeemed in gold shall be second keeps up the "endless chain." held in the treasury as a part of the | The president has investigated and "reserve." What is it when analyzed? finds that there is no prospect of any The redemption of the greenbacks is helpful legislation whatever. The house but the payment of the debt expressed is simply trifling with a growing situaon their face. What is the "reserve?" tion; the senate, organized as it is, can-It is the money, the actual money, not be relied upon for anything. Therekept to pay these debts with. What, fore, the president will proceed to use then, is this proposition? To put the the means that the law authorizes, to paid premises to pay into the fund maintain the credit and integrity of with which to pay. A parailel would this country, as he has done since be for a business firm to put into its March 4, 1894, when the republican adsafe the notes which it had taken up ministration handed over to him a to be used "on a pinch" in paying bankrupt treasury. There will be an other notes with. Should this non- issue of bonds soon, we are told, under sense prevail and become a law, one the law of 1875, to protect the gold recan imagine a holder of the greenback serve. The republican congress simply notes of the government presenting passes two sham measures to relieve them for payment and being paid in the administration.-Utica Observer. the redeemed and paid greenbacks held in the "gold" reserve. Could anything be more absurd than this? And yet it is the best method that a party that boasts of its superior administra- ing has not issued from the treasury tive and business capacity can devise. department.-N. Y. Times. Before they are through with it they are likely to recant even on this, and order the continued reissue of green- torium hotel, Chicago. Mr. Reed made backs. Then republicans themselves a mistake in the town.—Toledo Blade. cannot say of what the reserve would consist.—St. Paul Globe. ---What is there about protection

pap that makes those fed on it such | cellent health and chipper disposition. sniveling molly-coddles? There is not |-Chicago Record (Ind.). a state in the union that has been the scene of more lawlessness than the her merits. This talk about a little protection stronghold of Pennsylvania. \$75,000 check cutting ice with a party There is no state with more paupers which distributes \$400,000 funds in in proportion to population. There is blocks of five is tiresome.-Albany no state where strikes have been so fre- Argus. ier-Journal.

blunder which designates the act as the act of August 27, 1894.—Chicago Chronicle. Chronicle.

AN OUTRAGEOUS TAX. Dingleyism Designs to Defraud the Ameri-

can People. The Dingley robber tariff bill (this take a holiday recess without making title almost rhymes with the "Mcprovision for a pressing financial emer- Kinley robber tariff bill") which the gency. Congress did not adjourn. It republican house passed by an almost recognized the need of action at once unanimous party vote restores wool to if there was to be action in time to do the dutiable list. The proposition is any good. The house passed a tariff to again tax the people's clothing and son to a cobbler, and that after carebill and a bond bill, neither of which blankets-one of the most outrageous was of any use whatever for the pur- taxes that can be inflicted upon the benefit of a few raisers of fancy sheep in Ohio.

The people have been fighting for for them to make haste," because free wool for many years, and, now "neither of these measures can pass that they have secured it, they will not for many long weeks and perhaps willingly surrender the boon. The months." Therefore senators proceed people declared for untaxed wool after in the most leisurely way to complete a long and careful investigation, and the organization of their house as a there is no reason to suppose that they republican body and then talk of ad- have changed their views. The atjourning for a week without attempt- tempt of the republican congress to ing to do anything in response to the reimpose an outrageous tax on wool will result in the repudiation of that

Why did the republicans provide for pacity of either house of the present a heavy tax on wool and woolen clothcongress to act rationally in a situa- ing in this Dingley bill? The real tion which demands prompt action. sheep raisers of the country did not The one thing to be done was to pro- ask for it. It will not benefit them. vide for the maintenance of gold pay- It will probably benefit a few men ments at a time when the gold reserve who are engaged in fancy stock raiswas liable to be exhausted in the ab- ing, and who will thereby be enabled sence of power to replenish it at once to rob the public of vast sums of money. by borrowing. The president asked But the general run of farmers who authority to borrow on the most favor- raise wool for the market will not only able terms and to protect the reserve not be benefited-they will be injured

The American Wool and Cotton Reing them in the treasury so they could porter gave an interesting review of not be used again to empty the gold | the woolen trade of the United States. It showed that during the past year The house responded by passing a the sales of raw wool in this country tariff bill, knowing perfectly well that aggregated \$6,000,000 pounds more it could not be passed and put into ef- than the sales of the previous year; feet in time to do any good, even if it it showed that American wool had inwould bring in any gold when in effect, creased in price during the same peand knowing just as well that it would | riod, precisely as the advocates of unbring no gold into the treasury except taxed wool had predicted it would; it what was drawn out in exchange for showed, too, that a remarkable devellegal tenders. It also responded by opment of the woolen industry had passing a bond bill depriving the presi- taken place since raw wool was placed

Good all-wool clothes are cheap now, cheaper than ever before, notwithstanding the increase in the price of native wool. This is accounted for by the fact that the foreign wool which capacity by placidly organizing as a enters into the goods is obtained withrepublican silver body and going to out any tax. It has been demonstrated sleep with the president's alarm bell that a cheap coat does not mean a cheap man under it.

No good reason can be assigned why the American people should wish to go

back to the days of taxed wool. The wool tax is an outrageous one. Dingleyism appears to be only Mc-Kinleyism behind a new mask.-Illi-

TWO SHAM MEASURES. The Scaly Schemes of Republicans for

Relieving the Treasury. Some of our republican friends are the belief that the action of congress was a proper response to the president's request to do something to relieve the treasury. "The house," we are told, "prepared and passed a bill to increase the revenues of the government, taking at once the sure way of affording the

Did it? On the republican theory the only trouble with the treasury was a lack of revenue. The Dingley bill was offered as the remedy. "It will add \$40,000,000 to the revenues at once,"said the cost of the war would be at least Mr. Dingley. Well, that is more than enough revenue required if the republican theory were correct. If the only money or the public and private credit trouble was lack of revenue, and this bill supplied that lack, what more leg-

The republicans, however, give the With the possibility of war confront- lie to their own professions by immediately proposing and passing through cise the power to issue legal tender bill nor the bond bill will accomplish pretenses. The other is an alleged ingold reserve. But the prospect of the the bill. In deference to the populist element in the republican party, the As one travels around and about provision was inserted for the pay-

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS. -A more cogent, candid and impartial piece of statement and reason-

-Tom Reed can now cancel that order for 26 bedrooms at the Audi-Since it has been placed astride

the old tariff issue Mr. McKinley's boom

has enjoyed something if its former ex--St. Louis won that convention on

quent or more extensive, or where | -It is one of the most discouragmore want has afflicted the tariff-pro- ing symptoms in the present distected wage workers.-Louisville Cour- turbed situation that the republican majority in congress is disposed to -Mr. Dingley's gross blunder in the take advantage of a critical emergency preparation of a new tariff measure by making it an excuse for forcing which he makes an abbreviated bob- such tariff legislation upon the countailed McKinley bill is gross even in a try as the people have emphatically matter of detail. Mr. Dingley, chair- and repeatedly protested against. If man of the committee on ways and there be one thing demanded more means, ought to have been well enough than another at this crisis it is the informed to save his committee from a prompt adoption of such a financial

PRETTY ECONOMICS. Some of the Rich Have Peculiar Notions

About Saving. Shoes were the pet meanness of a distinguished French nobleman whose ground rents in London alone would have shod all its inhabitants for cen turies to come. It is related of him that he once took his favorite pair in perfully examining them the man said to him: "I never saw the like since consumers of the land-and all for the I've been at the business. You are either the greatest pauper in England or the marquis of -

"I am the marquis, not the pauper," said his lordship, and, far from being offended, seemed greatly amused. To mount a new pair of shoestrings, even, is pain and grief to him, and a new pair of shoes always brings on a violent fit of gout, so vehemently is he opposed to the sad necessity of donning them at

Lord Eldon was a peer of this pattern, only he proceeded to the other extremity and would never allow his wife and daughter but one bonnet between them. One wonders what pretty Betty Surtees saw in him to induce her to elope with him, cost what it might.

There is a Frenchman whose eccentricity in respect of a pet meanness is often commented upon in Paris, for, though he has a model establishment and positively rolls in money, he cannot bear to use towels freely-his own or his neighbors'. It is said that upon staving at one of the old castles of Brittany for a week he took his hostess aside privately and showed her over three dozen towels that he had been gloating over for days. ."All these, madame, I have saved," he remarked, with great delight. "Your servants put them in my room, it is true, but I and my wife have only used one between us. Servants are careless, wasteful creatures; I return the rest."

It is a very curious thing that everybody, nearly, has a rooted aversion to giving away some one thing. No matter how generous the man or woman may be, in this one thing, he or she is

Baron James Rothschild did not in

the least mind giving thousands of dollars to a hospital, tens of thousands in dozens of directions; but when it came to stamps the great financier, it is said. could not bear to pay the postage on his private letters, but would send them at the expense of the firm. With "Mme. Chere Mere," in one of Frederika Bremer's charming stories, it was lace. She could give her chi'dren houses and lands, and to yield them fields and farms did not cause her a pang; but when it became a question of duchess "point" she confessed that nothing could be more painful than to part from the least bit of it. One of the richest women in this country hoards matches as if they were so many wands studded with diamonds. She will give one or two under protest to a relative in need of them, but she buys them by the gross, and lights and relights them until the last charred butt falls off, leaving her often with burnt fingers and a regretful wish that "she could have used that once more." When her children come of age she gives each of them \$200,000 with the greatest possible cheerfulness, but if they were to ask for a whole box of matches she would feel that she was being impoverished, and if they took

six that she was being robbed. Then there is the well-known case of the millionaire who supports a newsboys' home, but who will never buy a paper unless he can beat the boy who is selling it and get it at half price, after which he not infrequently presents him with a quarter.-Philadelphia Item.

A TREASURE STORY.

Syndicate Formed to Search for Buried The Indian Daily News of recent date contains a strange story of the indian mutiny, related by an old soldier, which has led to the formation in Calcutta of a syndicate for the purpose of digging up a treasure valued at 60 lakhs of rupees, now said to be buried in a certain spot in the Unao district of Oudh. It is alleged that the veteran. in the course of one of the many engagements which took place in Oudh during 1857-58, shot a rebel leader, on whose person he found a copper table: inscribed with some strange writing and designs. The soldier preserved this tablet, and after the mutiny entered the service of the government, from which he will shortly retire on a pen-

A few months ago he showed this tablet to one of the governors of a certain bank, who, being struck with the story told in connection with it, had it translated. The inscription cut on it proved to be in the old Hindu character and contained minute directions as to the finding at a certain place of a treasure in gold, silver and jewels valued at 60 lakhs. The exact spot was purchased and a bungalow built over the hidden hoard, and in the course of a couple of months, if things prove to be as described on the tabler, the members who form the syndicate will each receive three lakhs, the state being entitled to a third of all treasure trove, and ten lakhs being the share of the soldier .- London Telegraph. The Rock of Gibraltar.

The rock of Gibraltar, which is one of the strongest fortresses in the world. is connected with Spain by a low sally isthmus, which is constantly guarded by English and Spanish soldiers. There are many natural caves in the rock, which are the home of 'arge numbers of very small monkeys. It is the only place in Europe where wild monkeys live. The original name of Gibraltar was Gebel al Tarik, which signifles Tarik's mountain, and it is said that in 711 a Saracen warrior named Tarik ben Zeyad landed there and built a fort, which, after passing several times from the hands of the Saracens, or Moors, to the Spaniards, and back again to the Moors, was at last captared from the Spaniards by the English in 1704, and since that time has remained a British possession.-Detroit Free Press.

Withdrew the Charge. "Sir, did you say that the pug do evoluted from a monkey?" "Is this your pug dog, madam?"

"Then I beg the monkey's pardon. Detroit Free Press. Unable to Leave.

"Yes, sir."

-Truth.

Bilter-Was the stag party you gave the other night a success? Twickenham-Tremendous! some of the fellows are at my louse ye

-A Point for Photographers. -Accounts from Europe tell us that there is a new invention in photography by means of which the operator may take ferrotypes and develop them without going to a dark room. The plates are dropped into a receptacle, and by moving a series of springs a developing liquid is poured upon them. They are then moved backward and forward and put through the necessary processes in the darkness of the closed chamber until they are able to bear the light. This is an invention of a good deal of importance, as one may take pictures and finish and deliver them at once. Improvements in photography are remarkable, and we are promised a developing process of a

similar nature before long. 8400 IN PRIZES ON OATS AND CORN Last year we offered \$200 for the biggest yield of oats. 209 bushels Silver Mine Oats was the highest. This year we offer \$200 more on oats, \$700 on Silver King Barley, a barley yielding in 1895 116 bushels per acre, and \$100 on Golden Triumph Yellow Dent Corn, the corn of your dreams!

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"DE man dat ain't got nuffin' ter do," said Uncle Eben, "'cepin' ter kill time, gin'rally needs mo' belp dan de boss ob a fact'ry."—Washington Star.

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ONE part of knowledge consists in being ignorant of such things as are not worthy to be known.-Crates.

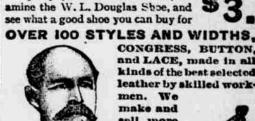
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